

The Evening Herald.

Published by
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
GEORGE S. VALLANT, Manager
H. B. HENING, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier, 15c
One week by carrier, 10c
One year by mail or carrier, \$1.00
In advance, \$1.00

Telephones:

Business Office, 148
Editorial Rooms, 147

UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTING TOOLS.

THE tools of warfare which the soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States fighting force carry with them into action today are so different from those in use when the war with Spain was fought that to a veteran of that conflict almost the entire personal equipment of the modern fighting man seems strange and unfamiliar, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Efficiency, lightness and compactness are the ends that have been aimed at in the design and construction of modern weapons. In addition to the mechanical improvement of individual weapons, everything used by the three arms of the service has been standardized, so that all use the same rifles, ammunition, side arms, packs and miscellaneous equipment. The need of this was keenly felt at times during the last war. On some occasions sailors and marines would be almost overburdened with ammunition, while the land forces were reduced to a few rounds of cartridges, and the one helpless to assist the other, all because of the difference in the types of rifles and ammunition used.

In pursuance of this policy of standardizing the general equipment, the most important step was the adoption of the new .30-caliber rifle, which now is used exclusively by soldiers, sailors and marines. It is the smallest military rifle used by any great nation, and yet it is declared to be the most powerful. Its weight, including bayonet, which weighs a pound, is 9.65 pounds, and its length 43.212 inches. Elevated at an angle of 45 degrees, this rifle will fire a bullet 4,894.6 yards in 25.658 seconds. At a 190-yard range the bullet has penetrated 52.5 inches of seasoned 1-inch pine boards, spaced 1 inch apart. At ten times that distance it has sent its projectile through 19.48 inches of boards similarly arranged, while a 1/2-inch plate .528 inch thick has been bored at a distance of 50 feet. At 100 yards bullets have dug through brick walls 5.5 inches in thickness. The initial velocity of the bullet is 2,700 feet a second, while the pressure in the chamber is estimated to be 51,000 pounds to the square inch.

The heavy marching order equipment of the present, which is the same in the army, navy and marine corps, consists of a somewhat lighter load, which is manifestly compact and portable. Everything needed by the soldier is contained in the pack strapped to his back by means of suspenders worn over the shoulders and fastened at the bottom to the cartridge belt, which equalizes the weight. Free arm and leg action is given, while the load is so placed that its weight is not thrown upon one part of the body, does not cause difficulties in marching through bad territory nor interfere with the immediate execution of firing orders.

OUR SELF-RELIANCE ON TRIAL.

AT ANY other time than its recent past the United States would have found in the complete closing of European sources of supply of manufactured goods a compulsion to go without what had been rated necessities or search for a new source of supply, involving a difficult self-reliance or a new enterprise. The revelation of the moment is that the productive and industrial progress of the nation has reached the point where hardly a needed commodity is missed from the markets or may be expected to disappear. The observation may be made without vaingloriousness, says the Christian Science Monitor. If by no means denotes an independence of trade relations that would justify indifference to the great costs that a war involving all Europe imposes. But it at least reveals a condition that would have been counted happy in the days when war was at any moment liable to shut a country within the limitations of its own supply.

The steps by which America has come to the well-rounded possession of means of self-supply may be traced with some satisfaction but not with too great boasting. They may not be claimed exclusively in support of any economic policy. The protectionist will advance a claim that deserves a measure of credit but cannot be fully granted in view of the enterprises which have advanced to greatness outside the pale of tariff stimulus. Even the claimant for American energy and ingenuity will have to yield the ground for the strongest expression of gratitude to the fact that the nation is favored with a variety of natural resources such as no other quite equals.

It was between nations were to be thought likely to become again the rule rather than the exception, if it were thinkable that ever again so large a part of Christendom were to invite the calamity which is now hourly arguing the cause of peace, there would be need for Americans to get about the discovery of mining items in the list of her home supplies for home needs. It would have interest of a compelling sort, for example, that in such a matter as dyes the country was mainly dependent upon Germany, the maker of 95 percent of those used here, and there would be insufficient relief in the knowledge that the stores in this country were ample for a number of months, beyond which it is to be supposed the embargo war imposes will not run. Even so, there is incentive to the filling of this and all the other missing items in the complete list of needs, not so much in protection against another period of reliance upon barbaric occupation by producing peoples as for the perfection of the balance any nation owes itself to gain and maintain.

WE STAND ALONE.

THE American delegates to the international conference of the Church Peace Union, which began at Constance, Germany, and continued at London August 5, have issued a statement from the latter city in which they deny the unchristian character of the present European war and say that this is not the time to dwell on the practical steps which may be taken to promote peace among the nations. "We in America," the statement concludes, "have much to contribute henceforth to the common cause by our freedom from entangling alliances, and from some traditions which in Europe are an inheritance; we may, if we are considerate, be able to do and say some things which Europeans can not; but after our present privilege of communion with the delegates over here, we know and feel that there is a vast deal for them to do which would be beyond our power. America is practically the only world power nation that in full sincerity stands for those principles which make toward enduring peace. If peace is restored in Europe before the nations engaged in the conflict exhaust their resources of men and wealth, it will have to be brought about through influences exerted by America. We stand practically alone as the one great peacemaker of the world. It's up to the influences in Europe which stand for peace to more thoroughly indoctrinate the people of that country with the American spirit and with the ideals which inspire Americans to be a peace-loving people."

HERMAN RIDDER ON THE WAR.

H ON. Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung and the ablest German-American editor of the country, shares the sympathies of his millions of compatriots in this country for the Fatherland in the present crisis, but sympathy is not blinding his broader sense of regret and disapproval which the knowledge of wrong usually excites in the minds of wise and upright men.

"We know," he says, "that a great wrong is being committed. Each side has a portion of the logic, a measure of excuse, but neither has a monopoly of the right. Murder, in a small way, the right of one individual to take the life of another in a personal quarrel, has been practically stamped out, but murder on a wholesale plan has never been attempted on such a grand scale. Let not the nations involved call for justice, for justice is meted out by the Divine hand and each nation receives its just deserts, each would play a heavy price for its folly. The wonder of it is that in this year of 1914 it should be at all."

These plain words reveal that Mr. Ridder has the courage of conscience. It is impossible for one to restrain a feeling of partisanship in war. The purely physical or brutal aspects of a conflict excite only in a greater degree the same instinct of sympathy that one is conscious of in any test involving superiority of strength, a truth that is evident enough among those of us who have not the racial interest in the present war that Mr. Ridder and other German-Americans naturally feel.

It is well enough, however, as we watch the battle from the distance to remember that it is indeed a great wrong being committed in Europe. The truth is, no written language contains a word capable of conveying the almost inconceivable dimensions

of this infamous crime against Christian civilization.

From the incipency of hostilities, if the assassination of the Austrian prince can be so regarded, until this day, not one great principle nor one lofty ideal has been shown to have operated in calling the nations into conflict.

THE ARMIES ARE "DRY."

THE relation of alcohol to industrial efficiency is still a moot question, but apparently the great commanders are convinced that alcohol does not improve an army's fighting efficiency, says the New York World. That the Kaiser has forbidden the "treating" of German soldiers, while Earl Kitchener asks the British troops "to abstain from drinking while abroad," is significant of a new order of things in warfare. The suppression of the sale of absolute in Paris, if not strictly a military measure, is prompted by the emergency of war.

A temperate army was something not conceived of in the old theories of war. But, in fact, a drunkard is today as much out of place in an army as he would be on a battlefield. A modern army is a fighting machine only less complex in its nature than a modern navy and equally dependent on sobriety in the tanks.

Perhaps another Trafalgar or Waterloo could be fought on grog, but the military authorities today take no chances with "Dutch courage." It will seem singular that war, in which the worst passions of mankind find play, should incidentally serve the cause of moral reform. Yet the practical gain to temperance is the same whether men are kept sober on behalf of industrial efficiency or by the injunctions of army commanders.

A CHOICE OF DOCTORS.

IN A speech delivered at Epsom college Lord Rosebery said he would rather a thousand times be treated by a third-rate doctor with a pleasant countenance than by a man with repellent features. The result has been a lively controversy in the London press as to the merits and demerits of various sorts of doctors. One physician says: "The old-fashioned type, who entered rubbing his hands, poked the patient in the ribs and started to tell him jokes would have a hard time holding his practice these days."

Another writer who seems to understand human nature pretty well says the kind of doctor the modern patient likes best is one who listens gravely to the recital of symptoms and says: "I know exactly what the trouble is." That kind of a doctor inspires confidence, to be sure, but if his prescriptions fail to bring about the desired result the patient is apt to wonder just how much he really did know about the case. The main reason, this writer thinks, why a grave doctor is liked is because he is a good listener and sick people enjoy nothing more than describing their symptoms.

Continuing the writer says: "Nearly everyone prefers the doctor with the cheerful manner, providing he has a good record of cures, to the sunny duffer who is as likely to kill you as not." Still, there is something to be said on the other side. A great many people prefer the "sunny duffer," if he has a record of cures, to the kind of doctor who magnifies the danger of minor complaints and looks so serious over trifles that he almost scares them to death.

REMOTE DANGER.

THE London Lancet is the latest authority to give serious consideration to the theory that bubonic plague is carried by a species of flea, which is commonly found on rats.

The cities of the northern section of the Mississippi valley, as well as other parts of the United States, will do well to take note of the fact that the cases of bubonic plague in New Orleans are slowly growing in number. The disease is said to be perfectly in check—yet the fifteenth case was reported last week.

The history of such diseases shows that they make extraordinary leaps at times, when there is no way to explain how they have crossed long distances separating one city from another. Perhaps it is highly probable that the same class of people who have reasons for traveling secretly are also the same class of people who live in those sections where noxious diseases thrive. This theory would, at least, serve to explain the spread of diseases, sometimes, when all proper precautions seem to have been taken to confine them to a given point.

Nevertheless, the theory having to do with the rat's part in spreading one of the most terrible of afflictions is well worth considering, even by people who do not appear to be in any danger.

In Luck.

"Had a whale of a fish, but he got away. I'm a Jonah."

QUANT OLD RELICS

Ancient Windmills Make Cape Cod Resemble Holland.

Odd Structures Nearly All Gone But Those That Remain Are Greatly Prized as Curiosities and Adorn the Estates of Many.

Boston.—A half century ago the windmills of Cape Cod were as numerous as those in Holland. They were used extensively in the salt manufacturing plants, an industry which was the "right arm of Massachusetts" until a new process of manufacture was discovered and the salt was imported at such a low cost that the Cape manufacturers were forced out of business. The windmills were also used in the grinding of the grain, and in not a few cases the powerful mill wheels were harnessed to crude pumps to flood cranberry bogs.

In due course of time, however, practically all of these odd mills were torn down, moved away as relics or left to decay on their foundations. Those that remain today are greatly prized as curiosities, and they adorn the handsome estates owned by summer visitors from all parts of the country. The towns which still have old windmills left enter into negotiations with rich land-owners, and offer their relics for sale. These mills, by the way, are constantly changing hands, and it is said that each time they are sold they bring a higher sum. These towns each have one of the old-time relics within their borders: Harwichport, Chatham, Yarmouthport, Dennis, Brewster and Nantucket island. The Nantucket structure, built in the year 1748, and which is as quaint and interesting as the island itself, still turns to the amusement of permanent residents and hundreds of summer vacationists alike. In nearly every case the mill stands out prominently from the high hill on which it is located, a thing of beauty which may be seen from nearly any section of the village.

The Cape Cod windmills, like those of Holland, are awkward, box-like structures, set on posts. They are about 25 feet in height; some are hexagonal, while a few were built exactly round. So far as is known, none were made square, as there would have been too great surface exposed to the wind.

The oldest mill of all is located at Yarmouthport, a small hamlet on the south side of Cape Cod, midway between the "tip end of the Cape" and Buzzard's bay. This is covered with a thick growth of ivy and is a mass of



Old Yarmouthport Mill.

green foliage. It is not known exactly when this mill was built; it is supposed, however, that it was during the latter part of the Seventeenth century, and some are of the opinion that one of the Cape's fishermen made it as early as 1650 to pump water into his salt vats. It is known for a certainty that there were a great many salt works in the town of Yarmouthport and the neighboring villages of North and East Dennis.

The salt works which were doing business on the Cape 40 or 50 years ago, each covered many acres of ground. The mills were erected near the ocean, where sea water was obtainable. The mills pumped the water up into troughs, whence it ran into "vats" or wooden pans about 12 feet square. Not more than four or five inches of water was allowed in a vat. The sun evaporated the water, leaving the salt on the boards which were afterward carefully scraped off and the salt canned. This was a very slow and expensive process. About this time a new process was found by which the salt was made much more rapidly and at small cost, and it was shipped into this country from foreign points and could be sold at half the price of the native product.

So the old salt works and mills were torn down and sold.

A few of the mills from the salt-making plants were transferred to cranberry bogs, where the cranberry cultivators used them to run their pumps for flooding their bogs to destroy insects, moisten the earth in dry weather and ward off frosts. The "pumps" of those years were very crude affairs. They worked on the principle of a grain elevator, that is, a continuous chain running over a wheel overhead. At intervals of several inches on the chain were fastened "cups" formed from narrow strips of board. The pumps drew very little more water than could be bailed up with buckets. The mill was connected with the pump by means of numerous cog wheels of various sizes.

Stanie on His.

"What is your friend so elated about?"

"Seems his wife is 'marooned in Europe.'"

10 lbs. fancy 25c

Colo. Potatoes

3 lbs. nice size Sweet Potatoes, 10c
3 lbs. fancy Tomatoes, 10c
Fancy Sugar Corn, doz., 20c
Fancy Grapes, B., 5c
Fresh Kansas Eggs, 30c
Home Ranch Eggs, 40c
Fresh Creamery Butter, 30c
Fresh Roasted Coffee, 20c
30c Roasted Coffee, 25c
35c Roasted Coffee, 30c
Red Wolf and Wedding Breakfast, 40c
Best Quality Gunpowder Tea, 45c
Best quality English Breakfast Tea, 45c
Best quality Japan Tea, 45c
11 lbs. Cane Sugar, \$1.50
12 lbs. of Best Sugar, \$1.00
New Seeded Raisins, pkgs., 10c
Best new Comb Honey, 10c
8 bars of Armour's Lighthouse Soap, 25c
8 bars of best White Soap, 25c
2 good quality Glass Tumblers, 10c
2 Tin Cups, 5c
Collapsible Drinking Cups, 5c
Full size Comforters, \$1.25
Full Comfort size Cotton Batts, 75c
Good quality Cotton Batts, each, 10c
Boys' best made School Pants, 50c
Boys' Shoes, \$1.25 to \$2.25
Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Work Pants, 1.00
Men's 50c Work Shirts, 40c
We are closing out all Oxfords, Misses' Buster Brown Oxfords, 3 1/2
Men's \$2.00 Dress Shoes, \$2.35
Men's \$2.50 Dress Shoes, \$2.90

—at—

DOLDE'S

"Your Dollar Buys More"

Phone 661, 210-212 South Second St.
ALL GOODS DELIVERED.

A Quarter-Century Ago Today in New Mexico.

(From the Albuquerque Citizen, Sept. 4, 1888.)

A. J. Mabey was excused from grand jury service on the ground that he was not an owner of real estate.

Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles was a visitor in Grants.

Captain Hanna was sent out from Fort Huachuca with a detachment of troops instructed to proceed to Fort Defiance to notify the Navajo Indians that they must stop trafficking in liquor.

Antonio, Joseph of Ojo Caliente was nominated to succeed himself as delegate in congress at the territorial Democratic convention in Las Vegas. W. B. Childers of Albuquerque was permanent chairman of the organization.

Mrs. T. J. Shinnick was thrown from a buggy near Hope's European hotel, 2-4 painfully injured about the face and head. First aid was rendered at Montfort's store.

Herald want, 3 lines—2 times—3 times.

Not a Direct Answer.

(From the San Francisco Star.)

A law suit was recently in full swing, and during its progress a witness was cross-examined as to the habits and character of the defendant.

"Has Mr. M— a reputation for being abnormally busy?" asked counsel, briskly.

"Well, sir, it's this way—"

"Will you kindly answer the question asked," struck in the irascible lawyer.

"Well, sir, I was going to say it's this way: I don't want to do the gentleman in question any injustice, and I won't go so far as to say, sir, that he's lazy exactly; but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his food—why, he'd die from lack of nourishment, sir."

To the Rescue in Blood Diseases

Just the Help Needed to Overcome Worst Troubles.



In S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, is the greatest natural repair ever known. It is an antidote for poisons, that once let loose, multiply so fast that a deadly disease is apparent overnight. And yet so powerful is the influence of S. S. S. that like a vast army it sweeps all through the blood, checks disease, opens up all the valves of escape and throws out disease through the lungs, kidneys, bladder, bowels and skin.

Do not become panic stricken if a rash or boils or eruptions inflame the skin. Nature is doing her best but Nature is at the same time calling for help, and in S. S. S. is just the kind of help Nature demands, for it is a pure vegetable remedy with an action that vigorously follows the blood channels and cleans and repairs as it goes along. In every community are people who know this to be true. They have used S. S. S. and are blood, clean, thorough and strong.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today at any drug store. Drive out those destructive germs that cause skin eruptions, sore throat, swollen glands, blood rings, painful rheumatic joints, chronic bronchitis, and most all conditions of disease. Read the folder around the bottle that tells about the great work being done to assist sufferers. If you would know more about the blood and its treatment, write for special book to The Swift Specific Co., 52 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

RAMON GURULE TO HAVE HEARING NEXT WEEK

Youth Who Is Alleged to Have Threatened 15-Year-Old Girl With Death, Out Under Bail.

Ramon Gurule, arrested at Martinez yesterday, charged with writing a threatening letter to fifteen-year-old Mary Collazo, was released by Justice of the Peace George H. Craig today under \$300 bond. Gurule is 20 years old. He will be arraigned for a hearing, it is expected, some time next week.

Complaint against Gurule was based on a letter in Spanish which Attorney A. A. Sedillo, representing the girl, laid before court yesterday. Gurule is said to have sent it. It pleads with the girl to marry the writer, and threatens her life if she should refuse. The life of a youth named Calderon, whose attention the girl is supposed to favor, is also threatened. Gurule was arrested under a special statute, charged with intimidation. He was locked up overnight in the county jail.

STEVENSON PRESIDENT OF GROCERY CLERKS

Officers for the coming year were

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

Government Supervision

The properly managed modern bank is an institution in which nothing is left undone to provide every safeguard for the customer. Especially is this true of such a bank as the First National Bank which, in addition to the usual protection afforded, is organized under the strict banking laws of the United States government and is subject to periodical examinations at the hands of the National Bank Examiners.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA.

Alabastine Sherwin-Williams Paints BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

J. C. BALDRIDGE LBR. CO. 423 S. 1st St. Phone 402

W. H. HAHN CO.
For the Best in Feet of All Kinds.
PHONE 91.

Figure with us on Sash Doors, Mouldings and Everything in MILL WORK Superior Lumber & Mill Company

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A NORTH POLE ALL-METAL FREEZER, COLD, REFRESHING AND HEALTHFUL. DESSERTS FROZEN IN ONLY FOUR MINUTES.

Thoroughly Well Made
Practical and Serviceable
Low Priced.
Easily Operated.
GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION
One Quart Size \$1.50
Two Quart Size \$1.75

ALBERT FABER

213 to 215 W. Gold Ave.
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Stoves.